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smuggling. There is an elaborate index of 63 pages, and a number of illuminating graphic charts. There is indeed little of criticism to offer. Many names and figures might have been relegated to the footnotes in the interest of readability. A detailed map of eighteenth century Jamaica would have been useful. A few typographical errors have been noted: elusive (p. 277), Heyliger (pp. 291, 331), Crab (p. 106), proportions (p. 197). But the book is a monument of painstaking industry and conscientious scholarship.

WALDEMAR WESTERGAARD

The first Canadians in France. The chronicle of a military hospital in the war zone. By F. McKelvey Bell. (New York: George H. Doran company, 1917. 308 p. \$1.35)

The first contingent of Canadian forces crossed the Atlantic in October, 1914. It was the hospital unit that received the first orders to cross the channel, after three weeks existence in the rain and mud of Salisbury Plain. The author, an officer of the corps, does not seek to give a serious, detailed narrative of the establishment of the hospital although it was an achievement highly successful. It is his purpose rather to present a readable tale, stripped of gruesome truth; a story of pleasant facts. The book is a series of incidents filling in the chronological framework of the enterprise. The experiences are those of the individuals composing the unit and deal with disembarkation in England, transfer to France, establishment of the hospital and the end to which all efforts had been directed, the reception of the wounded soldiers. There are stories of the two distinct groups preceding the Canadians, English Tommies and German prisoners. In April of 1915 came the gas attack near Ypres when the Canadians made their spectacular stand. The book concludes with a eulogy of their bravery.

L. A. L.

Rise of ecclesiastical control in Quebec. By Walter Alexander Riddell, Ph.D., director of social surveys for the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, Canada. [Studies in history, economics and public law, edited by the faculty of political science of Columbia university, whole no. 174, vol. LXIIV, no. 1] (New York: Columbia university press, London: P. S. King & son, limited, 1916. 195 p. \$1.75 net)

Mr. Riddell's doctoral thesis concerns itself with the causes that have induced "the present position of unparalleled ecclesiastical control in Quebec." He seeks these causes in the earliest history of the French in North America. Studying the origins of the early immigrants he finds that, despite the fact that they came from many provinces and regions of France, they rapidly acquired in Canada a homogeneity and

a social solidarity that has never been broken under the long rule of the English. In truth it was the English conquest that stabilized and conserved the French-Canadian isolation and homogeneity, by closing the door to new French immigrants, and by increasing rather than diminishing the power and authority of the Catholic hierarchy. This seems to us is the real contribution of the book, and in large measure explains why with Gallicanism dominating the church in the old world, the French community in the new world became stationary rather than progressive.

In his study of the development of the French-Canadian community in the seventeenth century the author has stressed the elements that make for homogeneity, and somewhat blurred the forces of individualism and initiative. It is true he discusses the influence of the fur trade and of the wilderness wandering upon the inhabitants of New France; but he is inclined to minimize the numbers affected, and to believe that the major part of the community lived exclusively on the soil. For example on pages 54 to 56 of his monograph, in studying the comparative numbers engaged in fur trading and agriculture, he omits to consider the interchangeable nature of these occupations, that the farmer of the summer was the *courieur des bois* of the winter, that the most adventurous trader of one year became the landed *seigneur* of the next, and that in such conditions census figures do not tell the whole story. Take for instance the case of Louis Jolliet, one of the first generation of Canadian-born colonists. His wandering years were brief; after 1673 he never returned to the great west he had done so much to explore, but became a farmer and fisher on his estate at Anticosti.

Nor did the conditions of forest ranging change or diminish after the British conquest; hence one cannot agree with the author when he speaks of the "decline of the fur trade" after the coming of the English. Not even in a limited sense did the opportunities for the French population in the fur trade decrease. Many of the merchants of the great companies were of French descent, and practically all the rank and file of the engagés and voyageurs were French-Canadians. Moreover the trade in the latter years of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth grew to such proportions that scarcely a family in all the province of Quebec was unrepresented by a western exile.

Such considerations, however, do not affect the main purpose of the book. When Mr. Riddell begins his study of the relations between church and state, his careful thoroughness and his mastery of the materials yield valuable results. He shows the powerful influence of Bishop Laval in placing the Canadian church in direct relation to the papacy, despite the secularizing tendencies of the Count de Frontenac

and many of his supporters. He proves that the power and authority of the Canadian bishops were successfully maintained during the remainder of the French régime, and he demonstrates that the British authorities by excluding foreign priests perpetuated ecclesiastical control until legal status was given the church under the Quebec act of 1774 and the act of separation of 1791.

Thus the two races and religions were set apart, contact with modern France was broken, the Catholic church became directly responsible to the papacy, and Quebec became in a measure isolated from the currents of modern life.

Today the British in Canada are reaping the harvest they have sown; while the heroic French of Europe are battling for world liberty, French-Canadians hold aloof, untouched by the motives and the idealism that rule their compeers. Mr. Riddell's study has thus a peculiar timelessness, and as the necessity of "Canadianizing" the earliest inhabitants of Canada is more and more clearly seen by Canadian authorities, the value is appreciated of comprehensive study of the factors that produced the present conditions.

L. P. K.

A first book in American history with European beginnings. By Gertrude Van Duyn Southworth. (New York: D. Appleton and company, 1917. 431 p. \$80)

In her preface the author states quite clearly that this book is meant to cover the field of history outlined by the committee of eight for the sixth grade. It is also stated that "the author of this book has met the essential requirements of the Committee of Eight." The way in which this has been done may be judged from the fact that only 87 pages, less than one-fourth of the book, are devoted to the topics outlined by the committee for sixth grade work. The remainder is purely American history, largely biographical, but including all of the important topics usually taught in the seventh and eighth grades through the civil war. From this point the text leaps in two final chapters to George Dewey and Thomas Edison.

Is the condensation of Greek history within the compass of eight pages, or of Roman history within sixteen pages, meeting "the essential requirements of the Committee of Eight?" If so, when and where are children to learn what is meant by "the culture of Greece," the "wonderful temples and public buildings," the amphitheatres and "elaborate palaces," the religious rites, sculpture, painting, and literature of Greece — all of which are mentioned but not described? Will half a dozen brief sentences (pp. 21-22) suffice to plant in children's minds adequate ideas of Greek and Roman religion? What will a